THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 420. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℙ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

D. DE BARROS & Co.
Storekeepers and Merchants.
INSOLVENTS.

CREDITORS of the Estate of the above named Firm are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the *20th instant*, and Parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

E. WEBB,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.
tf Shanghai, 5th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON. JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China. 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. JAMES BENFORD DEACON a Partner in my business, which, hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.

ALBERT DEACON.
4se Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, WITH LIABILITY LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £644,000, (one half paid up) with Power to Increase the same to £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1858-59.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., (Messrs. Sampson, Mitchell & Co.) *Chairman.*
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., (late of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.) *Deputy Chairman.*
JOHN ALLAN, Esq., (formerly Director of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.)
PETER BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.)
JAMES FRASER, Esq., (Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser & Co., Singapore.)
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., (Messrs. J. Gladstone & Co.)
JOHN JONES, Esq., (Messrs. Hyde & Jones.)
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq., (late of Bombay.)
W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P., (Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co.)
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq., (late of Mincing Lane.)
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq., (Ashford House, Middlesex.)
JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq., (late of Messrs. James Morrison & Co.)
SIR HENRY MUGGERIDGE, Knt., Alderman.
G. U. ADAM, Esq., *Manager.*
J. C. STEWART, Esq., *Secretary.*

London Bankers, THE CITY BANK.

Solicitors,
Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE & PEACHEY.

Calcutta Agency,
ROBERT LOW EGLINTON, Esq., *Agent*

Bombay Agency,
JOSEPH RICH, Esq., *Agent.*

Head Office,
20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Correspondents at

Marseilles, ..	Messrs.	PASTRE FRERES.
Malta, ...	„	R. DUCKWORTH & Co.
Alexandria,	„	PASTRE FRERES.
Trieste, ...	„	LANG, FRELLAND & Co.
Hongkong, ..	„	LYALL, STILL & Co.

THE Bank at its Head Office in London grants Drafts on its Indian Agencies, and China Branch; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes; undertakes the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other securities; and receives Deposits at Interest, terms of which may be known on application.

The Agencies at Calcutta and Bombay, and the Branch at Shanghai, grant Bills on the City Bank London; collect drafts; effect remittance to Europe; effect sales and purchases of Government and other securities, and undertake their safe custody, drawing and remitting the Interest and dividends thereon, when due, at the current rates of the day, receive money on Deposit at Interest and conduct all General Banking business, including the receipt of pay, pensions, annuities, and dividends on Stock of all kinds.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
JOHN MACKELLAR, *Manager.*
JOHN W. MACLELLAN, *Sub-Manager.*

Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the above Bank has this day been established at Shanghai.

By authority of the Court of Directors.
J. MACKELLAR, *Manager.*
Temporary Offices,
North Gate Street, 31st July, 1858. 11au

NOTICE.

MR THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae. 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 7th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy.
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CANTON Tea and Silk Mats.
Apply to
P. LOUREIRO.
14au Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,
Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE,	in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY,	in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ...	in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ...	in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ...	in 3 doz. do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDW: A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.
Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant

For particulars apply to
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.
Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either as Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards,....	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails,

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire,

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests that all Claims on Mr. T. W. Hardy, may be sent in to him on or before *the 21st instant.*

JAMES L. MAN.
o Shanghai, 9th August, 1858.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Wednesday next, the 18th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M. at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. de Barros & Co. situated on North Gate corner of Bridge Street.

The whole of their Stock of Goods and Household Furniture for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Catalogue for the first day's sale will be issued on *Monday*.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 14th August, 1856.

THE North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. AUGUST 14, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 25	Singapore.	July 30
Bombay,	July 16	Hongkong.	Aug. 8
Calcutta,	—	New York,	June 9
Galle,	July 21		

BIRTH.

At Fuhchau, July 19th, 1858, the Wife of the Revd. R. S. Maclay, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 13th August, 1858.		*Ending 13th August, 1857.*	
7,—	*Max.* 84	*Min.* 76	*Max.* 88	*Min.* 78
8,—	,, 85	,, 76	,, 88	,, 79
9,—	,, 87	,, 78	,, 92	,, 80
10,—	,, 89	,, 80	,, 95	,, 80
11,—	,, 90	,, 76	,, 96	,, 80
12,—	,, 81	,, 70	,, 88	,, 78
13,—	,, 70	,, 70	,, 88	,, 77

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6m/s., 5s. 10½d.; other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 0d. per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, and *Bombay*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs 289; 10 days sight, Rs. 291, per 100 Shanghai Taels. *On Hongkong*, 26 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa,	Tls. 478 *a* 480	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New*	,, 527 *a* 530	
do. *Old*	no quotation	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Aug. 13th, *Ocean*, (Brem. bg.), 209, Farrelmann, from Bangkok.

Departed.—Aug. 13th, *Kinaldie*, (Br. sh.), 757, Nolan, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Akbar*, Mrs. Hutton & son, and Miss Smallcross. Per *Yang-tze*, Mr. Scholefield, and Capt. King. Per *Formosa*, Messrs. Joseph, Bovet, and Currie.

By a recent Post Office Notification, letters for the United Kingdom may be posted at Shanghai with or without prepayment of postage, at the option of the senders.

Nothing is known definitely of the whereabouts of the Imperial Commissioners. It was stated that they had crossed the Yellow River, but there appears to be no foundation for the report. The *Cruiser* remains for more certain information before proceeding to meet Lord Elgin.

GRAIN SUPPLY OF PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 30th June contains a memorial from Wants'ai, Manchu President of the Board of Works, Tan Ting-siang, Governor-general of Chih Li, and Tsunglun, Director General of Granaries. The last two are known to us as unsuccessful pacificators of the barbarian. The paper is curious as throwing some light upon the channels of supply remaining open to the capital when the canal was unnavigable, and the river we call the Pei-ho in a state of blockade. We should not be the worse, however, for a little more light, as any one who peruses the paper, map in hand, will not fail to observe.

"Your Majesty's servants Wants'ai, Tan Ting-siang, and Tsunglun, on their knees present a memorial.

"Their respectful memorial praying for authority to place in store certain rice received by them and passed, but which they had not been able to reship for transmission, they present, imploring the Imperial glance thereon.

"On the 13th of the 4th moon (25th May), the ships of the barbarians having ascended the river to Shang-yuen, Your servants gave orders to the grain junks, whether their cargoes were completed or not, to withdraw one and all to within the Ta Ts'ing River, and lie there for the present. The subsequent occupation of the anchorage at the confluence of the Three Streams (viz: at the junction of the Peiho and the Grand Canal,) by the barbarian vessels made it impossible for the junks above described to proceed northward, and it is now reported that, from Ts'un-sin up, the river has been staked at regular intervals. The obstruction of its passage thus making the transport of the rice a difficult matter, Your servants have deliberated together and are of opinion that it will be better to take measures for the storage of the grain than to leave it anchored along the river shore, where it may turn mouldy or be stolen. When the barbarian business shall be in some degree settled, it can be shipped again and brought up. There is a place, it appears, some 200 *li* west of the Ta Ts'ing, on the Pih kan River to wit, at which the grant of grain remitted annually to Yih Chau is laid down in portions as it arrives, to be forwarded. The grain superintendent of the division reports 132 of the junks, above described, as having entered the Ta Ts'ing with cargoes estimated at 25,857 piculs, and he proposes to send on to Yih Chau the whole quantity of rice intended for the sacrifices at the Imperial Mausolea in that District; to make good the small deficiency due to that quota [out of the grain now in the Ta Ts'ing,] and then to carry the balance, some 20,102 piculs, up to the Pih-kan River, and house it for the time being in the magazines there; and when, in short, the barbarian business shall have been brought to a pacific termination, to re-ship it on the Pih-kan River for Tung-chau.[*] The lower part of the Ta Ts'ing being, however, so shoal as to render the transport of the grain impossible unless small vessels be taken up for its reception, orders have been given to the authorities of the districts adjacent to hire vessels of a hundred piculs burden, more or less, to be in readiness for this service. Your servant Tan Ting-siang has at the same time directed the local authorities in this instance to co-operate with the functionaries of the grain department, and, in concert with them and the officers specially deputed, to be zealous in their superintendence and guidance of the brokers, weighmen, and other employés. As soon as all the grain shall have been discharged, [the officers deputed] are to bring back with them a certificate, stamped with the official seal, shewing the amount received into the granaries in question. By this provisional arrangement the grain which it has been impossible to transmit by the inner waters[†] will be preserved from destruction or damage.

"The particulars of this temporary measure of storage Your servants, as in duty bound, submit to Your Majesty in a memorial prepared by them conjointly."

Now the junks turned out of the river after the forts of Taku were taken on the 20th May, were very generally believed to have run for the mouth of the Ta Tsing, which falls into the sea about 80 miles south of the Pei-ho, and none of the maps, native or foreign, give any river between these. Still, unless there be some other Ta Tsing river than that in Shan Tung, or some other Pih Kan river than that in Yih Chau, it is inconceivable that any station 200 *li*, say seventy miles, from the mouth of the Ta Tsing, should be, as alleged, the ordinary point of deposit for grain bound to Yih Chau. It is farther to be observed that the Canal is not mentioned at all as the channel to be used, and the maps shew no water whatever between the Ta Tsing and the Canal. These two streams have themselves "relations" in normal times, but, supposing the Canal practicable, boats ascending the Ta Tsing to enter it would travel some 200 miles south-west, and then up the Canal and its neighbours some 300 miles more, northing and westing. There may be an error in the text, or the text, which is always possible, may have been misapprehended; or, which is nearly as likely, the large tract bounded by the Canal on its western and the Ta Ts'ing on its southeastern face, may be intersected by waters, natural or artificial, beneath the notice of the geographer, but calculated to bring the canal and river into closer communication. It is noteworthy that this great river, the Ta Ts'ing, described as very navigable by large junks up at Tsi-nan, is here shewn to be too shoal at the mouth for vessels of very moderate burden. It shares the common lot of China's streams. Earlier in this dynasty an attempt was made to insulate the mountain promontory of Shan Tung, and by linking streams and boring through elevations, a water-way was, with much trouble and expense, contrived from the mouth of the Ta-ku river on the south to a point in Lai-chau Fu on the north coast of the province. It was to have shortened the passage of grain-junks, but although it became a fact, it was found of little practical advantage; the last attempt to turn it to account was made in the middle of last century. The Government maps of 1812-18 have retained it nevertheless in equal prominence with the larger rivers of the empire.

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[*] That is, for Peking.

[†] Or, specially, the Inner River, viz. from Tien-tsin to Tung-chau.

In another column will be found an interesting summary of recent correspondence between Sir John Bowring, and the Foreign and Colonial Offices on the supply of a currency to China. From the Treasury Minute dated the 26th of February last with which it concludes, it would appear that the Lords of the Treasury definitively reject the proposal to establish a Mint in Hongkong.

The grounds of this decision are by no means satisfactory, yet we cannot blame their Lordships, for the subject does not seem to have been brought under their notice with that clearness and accuracy which were necessary in a question requiring so much special knowledge in order to be properly understood.

The various reasons for rejecting the proposal detailed in the Minute may be reduced to three, viz.,—

1st, That it would alter the existing standard of value in Hongkong.

2nd, That it would be only, or at least chiefly, for the benefit of the Merchants at Shanghae.

3rd, That the adoption of the Mexican Dollar would answer every purpose, proposed to be served by the new coin.

With regard to the first: the Sovereign may be the theoretical and legal standard of value in Hongkong, but the actual measure of value is certainly the Mexican Dollar, to which of course the new coin would nearly assimilate in value; but even were this not the case the interests of Hongkong are far too petty to be thought of for a moment when the trade of Great Britain with China is concerned. The objection in fact is simply one of red tape; the change would involve an altered system of keeping accounts in the Government Offices, but no other inconvenience would arise. The idea of applying such language as this:—"The "question of altering the standard of "value, and demonetising the coins of "the realm in one of Her Majesty's Co- "lonies is a very serious one," to Hongkong is simply ridiculous. Hongkong only exists for the sake of the trade with China; its own peculiar interests are already quite as extended as they are ever likely to be.

The second objection although equally unsound is a much more serious one, as it shews a complete misunderstanding of the merits of the whole question. The Merchants of Shanghae were compelled by imperative necessity a year and a half ago to change their measure of value to Shanghae Sycee, the same that is in use amongst the Chinese themselves in this district, and the system has worked most admirably ever since. As they no longer suffer any of the inconveniences to which they were formerly subject with the Carolus Dollar, the only benefit they could derive from the introduction of a new coin, would be that which a general increase of trade might bring to them, we say *might*, for the future will probably shew that an extension of trade does not necessarily imply an increase of individual profits. But although Sycee Silver offers facility enough for carrying on a large trade at the Ports, there is no doubt that for an extended consumption of our manufactures throughout the country a liberal supply of coins of a convenient size and value must go along with them: the high premium paid by the Chinese for coins which are widely known and therefore circulate freely proves that they find the want of them a great hindrance to trade. This truth is in fact so universally admitted, that but for the uncalled for sneer at the Shanghae Merchants, we should have given the Lords of the Treasury themselves credit for being fully alive to it. If the hopes formed of the new Treaty are to be realised, we may depend upon it that year by year there will be an increasing demand in China for coined money.

To the third objection, that the Mexican Dollar is at hand to answer every purpose for which a new coin could be desired, we think that the History of the Spanish Dollar in China ought to be a sufficient reply. The supply of Mexican Dollars may be at present unlimited, but we have no security that this will continue, and as little that the coin will be maintained, at its present purity. Both of these contingencies are more than possible: we know that Brother Jonathan is, as he would say "bound to have Mexico one of these days, and even if this much coveted morsel should be long delayed, nothing will seem more natural to a Spanish-American Republic than to debase a coin for which there exists a great demand. Let either of these occur, and we are landed in all the evils formerly occasioned by the scarcity of the Carolus Dollar, and that too at a time when our relations with China will probably be vastly more extended than they are now. How much better to have a coin bearing on its face the stamp and effigy of our beloved Sovereign! No fear then of a failing supply: no fear of debasement, and as little fear, in time of a wide and free circulation. On this last point indeed, we feel sure that the comparison would be in favour of the new coin: the Mexican Dollar has not yet been accepted by the Chinese; here it is only current within a very limited range, and if we may judge from the fluctuations at the other ports, Foochow particularly, the same thing is the case there, while the trust reposed in our justice and honour by the Chinese wherever we come in contact with them, justifies the conclusion that a coin issued by the British Government would quickly find favour, and would probably become an element of strength in our future relations with China.

The objection made that the cost of the new coin would probably exceed the estimate formed by Sir John Bowring, must have been intended merely as a rebuke to him for giving an estimate without supplying also the calculations on which it was formed. For as it is almost always a profitable transaction to import Mexican Dollars, it is evident that they must usually be current at a higher rate than their cost laid down in China, so that even if the new coin should cost as much as a Mexican Dollar there would still be no room for loss; and besides the system pursued at the mints in India would no doubt be adopted, where the silver is supplied by merchants and others, and the expenses of the mint covered by a seignorage charged for coining.

The London mail of 25th of June arrived per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Formosa*, Capt. Browne, on the 12th inst., the private Steamer *Yang-tze* arrived on the day before with the same dates, which are, from London, 25th of June,—Bombay the 16th,—Galle the 21st,—Singapore the 30th July and Hongkong the 8th inst. The *Yang-tze* left the latter port on the 7th.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 5th by the *Ganges*.

Passengers.—Messrs. Abbot, Courcy, Down, Blenkin, Padgham, & 10 Government Engineers.

The following are among the principal items of intelligence given in the Overland Summaries.

The Neapolitan Government has consented to pay £3000 as compensation to the engineers, Watt and Parker, and to give up the *Cagliari* unconditionally to the British Government. A new India Bill has been introduced into Parliament and read a second time in the House of Commons. There was still a talk of rupture between France and Austria. Governor Cumming had been installed in office in Salt Lake City; the Mormon Settlements were broken up and the inhabitants were moving south in the direction of Sonora. A Bill had been introduced to the United States Senate placing the military and naval forces and 10,000,000 dollars with 50,000 volunteers at the disposal of the President, to resist the pretensions of Great Britain; the difficulty however appears likely to be settled. The *Moniteur* has officially denied that there has been any augmentation of the maritime forces of France, and there appeared to be no ground for apprehension to the interruption of the amicable relations existing between that country and England.

General Van Straubenzie has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The money market was less easy. Current rates for first class bills up to two months date 2¾ to 3 per cent; six months paper with choice names 4 per cent. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.

E. I. Company's Exchange 2.2 on Madras and Calcutta 2 2½ on Bombay.

Consols for money, shut; for account (8th July) 95⅝ *a* ¾.

Bullion.—Per *Northam*, from Southampton on the 20th of June,—

For Hongkong, ...£25,877
Shanghai, ...£ 1,525

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 4th July.—Messrs. Gifford, and G. W. Fisher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, June —th, *Eliza & Hester*; in Torbay, June 18th, *Czarowitch*.

Departed.—For Shanghai; from London, 10th June, *Versailles*,—from Liverpool, 11th do., *Kamehameha IV*,—from Sunderland, 16th do., *Queen of the North*,—and from Port not named, 16th do., the *Indian*.

Passed Anger.—July 20, *Sea Witch*, from Liverpool for Shanghai.

Latest dates in England from China April 23.
Received *viâ* Marseilles ....June 12.
viâ Southampton .....June 17.

Our Canton and Hongkong news, by the *Yang-tze* and *Formosa* to the 8th inst. is unsatisfactory and alarming. The news of the signing of the new treaty was either disbelieved or repudiated by the Chinese, and although no attack had been made on Canton by the braves since their failure about fortnight before, and they had retired about five miles from the city, they are, doubtless, strengthening in numbers and devising plans for new operations. Hongkong, is in the same state of blockade and desertion as in 1857, and nothing was being done or about to be done to make things better, as far as we see. The General's hands, it is said, are tied by Lord Elgin; the Senior naval officer cannot act on the offensive because the Admiral has tied *his* hands; and Sir John Bowring has declared in his reply to the letter of the British merchants that *his* hands are tied by the suspension of his diplomatic powers until the mission of the Earl of Elgin shall have terminated all existing questions and differences with the Chinese authorities, and that any hostile action against the Chinese can only be justified by the *gravest necessity*. He has however, directed the Police to exercise the greatest watchfulness, and has issued a Proclamation calling upon the people to return to their occupations at Hongkong and warning the authorities and gentry, especially those of Heang-shan and Sun-on against their hostile acts in issuing menacing proclamations to compel the Chinese to quit the Colony, and desiring that they shall be immediately withdrawn under pain of signal punishment.

Copies of this document were sent to Nam-tow by a solitary gun-boat, the *Starling*, she sent a boat on shore under a flag of truce for the purpose of distributing it. The people received them in a most friendly way but on approaching the city walls a large number of Chinese rushed out with flags, spears, knives, gingalls, &c., and the boat party was obliged to retire; one seaman was killed and another wounded. This was the act of the authorities, not of the people.

In such a state of affairs well may a correspondent ask where is the Admiral? where Lord Elgin? as to the whereabouts of the former we can only echo, "where?" It is but a fortnight since His Excellency left the Ruggeds in his flag-ship for Nagasaki, it would probably be a week before he could leave that port for the South and even with the aid of steam the *Calcutta* would not reach Hongkong before the 20th. In that interval how much of the threatened mischief may have occurred for it was reaching a climax there when the last news left. It is true that the forces released from the Gulf of Pecheli were returning and a valuable accession of French troops had arrived in H. I. M. *Saone*, but the directing power was absent and the moral effect of the punishment which the town of Nam-tow must receive for the above named affair, will be lost by delay in inflicting it.

Again we say where is the Admiral, or why did he not hasten to the point where his presence was so urgently desired instead of going to Japan, where we presume nothing of more importance than the presentation of the yacht called him? The *Coromandel* left him at the Ruggeds, she had arrived in Hongkong, and by the *Inflexible* or her he would have been there to avenge the act committed on the *Starling*, and restore confidence where it has so long been wanting in the present executives in the South.

We deplore these slow movements of His Excellency as much as we have admired the skill with which his plans have been formed and executed when brought into action, of which, Canton and Taku are monuments. Let Nam-tow undergo the same discipline, it will be a lesson to all the country adjacent to Hongkong.

As to Canton, whether the proceedings of the braves are sanctioned by the Government or not we do not know, but peace, with security to the foreigner, will never be restored after what has taken place there unless the people who have been allowed to go to their present length of insolence and violence are chastised by us on the spot. Those acts should have been promptly punished by our executive and they would not have reached their late enormity. The *Daily Press* of the 8th says, "matters wear a much more favorable aspect at Canton, that Hwang has actually proclaimed the conditions of the Treaty, placarding the same extensively through city and suburbs." Will the braves yield obedience to it? they may seemingly do so, but the Wang-chukee murder was committed in time of peace, and if the promulgation of the treaty stays the hand of retribution, foreigners will never be safe in Canton and its neighbourhood.

The General, we learn, is made a K. C. B. we hope he will retire with his honors and be superseded by one more efficient.

To the question, where is Lord Elgin? we reply that his absence is perhaps more desirable than his presence in the South; action is more needed than diplomacy there, though his lordship would probably have gone there had he not been apprized of the coming of the Imperial Commissioners.

The *Daily Press* says, circumstances clearly indicate that an arrangement has been concluded between the French and Spanish Government whereby the resources of Manila are to be availed of with the view of carrying on coercive measures for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in Cochin China. Private advices received from Manila state that "the French squadron was shortly expected at Manila, to combine with the Spanish forces and proceed to Cochin China. Extensive preparations had been going on for some time. One thousand four hundred infantry had been detached for this service and held in readiness for embarking, their officers being all Spaniards. The greatest care seems to have been bestowed on their equipment, and portable wooden huts for 2,000 men accompany them. A French cavalry officer and a sergeant had been in Manila some months, and had raised an efficient corps of 400 men, which form a portion of the expedition. Besides these, the Spaniards are to contribute two war steamers and an eighteen-gun Brig, so that they will have more influence in the matter than was generally supposed."

A **special** meeting of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society was held, at the Shanghai Library, on Tuesday the 10th August, in order to meet the Officers and Gentlemen of the Austrian Frigate *Novara*, and to hear a Paper which Dr. Scherzer, Ethnologist to the Expedition, had consented to read on the occasion.

The meeting was opened by a short congratulatory address, from the President, the Revd. Dr. Bridgman, to the distinguished visitors, which was replied to by Commodore B. de Wuellerstorff and Urbair.

The Paper was then read by Dr. Scherzer, stating the aim of their present voyage of circumnavigation. The primary object of the Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, in setting on foot this national enterprise, was the instruction and development of the Austrian Navy; but that this undertaking might be useful, not only to the Navy but to Science in general, His Highness permitted a party of Scientific men, some chosen by himself and some by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, to accompany the Expedition. A detail of the officers of the *Novara* and the route marked out for them followed, and it was remarked that great attention had been paid during the whole voyage to the various peculiarities, noticeable—as the climate changed,—in the atmosphere and water, &c., &c.

The different scientific branches of the Expedition, Geological, Zoological and Ethnological, their various objects and relations to each other, were next touched upon; and in a short summary of the foregoing remarks, it was observed that great discoveries and investigations, the results of a long or repeated stay at one and the same place, could not be expected; but that if the improvement of their Navy, a collection of specimens in all branches of natural history for their museums, and the establishment of a correspondence and literary exchanges with the different Societies and Institutions in the various countries they visited were attained, the expectations attached to the first Austrian Expedition would be fully realized.

After the conclusion of the Paper, and some further remarks by the President, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Scherzer, for his interesting and valuable communication, coupled with a request that a copy of it might be left in the possession of the Society.

H. E. Mr. Reed, the U. S. Commissioner, expressed the great pleasure he felt, now he was on the eve of leaving China, in being permitted to meet the Representatives of Austria on such an occasion. The enterprising labors of men of science for the welfare of humanity occupied his thoughts far more agreeably than mere political diplomacy; and he rejoiced to see the delegates of one of the oldest nations of Europe taking the lead in that scheme which had been inaugurated by the veteran Humboldt some time last century.

The Rev. R. Nelson coincided with the views which had been expressed, and considered the present Expedition worthy of all honor, as calculated to promote the unity of nations, and tending to further those objects which must enhance the welfare of our common race.

After some desultory conversation the meeting was concluded.

We have seen a translation of a Chinese Summary of the English treaty, lately signed at Tien-tsin. The heads of it agree, nearly, with those we published last month. Some of the details, as far as they extend, we learn are at variance, more or less, with the original, therefore, knowing how little reliance may be placed on Chinese versions of any documents obtained as this must have been, we do not copy it in case it should prove to be incorrect.

We have not lost sight of the case of the late Mr. Wayland. The *lowda* and the boat man are still in prison, but in the absence of the Taoutai, at Soo-chow, nothing has been communicated from the city respecting their trial.

We mentioned in our last number that the *Opossum* gun-boat had gone out to look after a foreigner who was levying black mail at a town on the banks of the Yang-tze. She returned on that day, and we learn the following particulars of the case.

H. M. Consul received information from the Taoutai that a British subject, [illegible]ed by the Chinese, Cholee, had taken up his residence in a town named Lew-ho on the Yang-tze, about 20 miles above Woosung, where he was, in connection with the crews (from 1,000 to 1,200 men) of some 60 or 80 Ningpo salt smuggling junks, acting in defiance of the local mandarins, exercising authority over the port, levying black mail upon all merchant junks visiting the port, and otherwise breaking the treaties, and the laws of China, and that he had lately carried off by force a son of the Tepaou who had to pay him a sum of money for his liberation. Mr. Robertson consulted with Captain Shadwell the Senior naval officer, and the *Opossum*, in command of Lieut. Jones was dispatched in search of the man, Cholee. Mr. J. A. T. Meadows Interpreter to the British Consulate and a mandarin appointed by the Taoutai accompanied the Expedition. In consequence of the thickness of the weather and the Lew-ho not being marked down in the Charts the *Opossum* run about three miles past it, where they sent a cutter ashore and ascertained its position. They then ran back and anchored off the mouth of the river. A boat was then sent in to a fort just within its mouth, and Mr. Meadows obtained a guide to conduct Lieut. Jones and party to the town where Cholee was living. They pushed rapidly on through the fields and reached the town at about 7 P.M.; the house being shown to Lieut. Jones his men surrounded it and on the Tepaou pointing out the man whom he declared to be a British subject, called Cholee, he was arrested with his partner, another foreigner, who was with him. They were taken on board the Gun-boat with all their property and brought down to Shanghai and lodged in the Jail of the British Consulate.

About 60 Ningpo salt smuggling Junks were lying in the Lew, above the fort; their crews were deemed too formidable for the local authorities to cope with.

The man Cholee is said to have issued proclamations declaring himself to be a British subject and offering protection to those who paid him for it. He now says, he is an American, in the expectation of getting off. Whether one or the other we trust he will receive the punishment his conduct merits.

Notice du Vert de Chine, et de la Teinture en Vert chez les Chinois,

Paris, 1858.

par M. Natalis Rondot.

This little work as its name indicates, is devoted to an examination of various details regarding the Chinese-Green Dye, which has recently shared so much of the attention of scientific men in Europe. Were the transfer of every industrial and scientific process chronicled with the same care and precision which marks M. Rondot's Notice, how much of vain speculation and unprofitable controversy might have been spared. The public are indebted to him for the clear and succinct relation of facts which he has given regarding this notable product. Living as we do in the vicinity of the only important plantation of this article, and from which the dyers throughout China are furnished with the manufactured substance, we naturally feel interested in all that pertains to its history.

About 150 miles from Shanghae, at the town of Hea-shih, or according to the local pronunciation A-zé, a busy trade is carried on in this manufacture, by means of which a great number of families have from a remote period gained a livelihood, although the existence of the article has only recently come to the knowledge of Europeans. The first specimen known to have reached Europe was brought in 1846, by the French Commercial Delegates attached to M. Lagrene's Mission, but the peculiarities of the substance still remained unknown. As early as 1848, M. Kœchlin-Schouch a manufacturer of Mulhouse called attention to the existence of a new green which he had found in some Chinese fabrics. The first documentary notice we have of this dye is by the Mulhouse Chamber of Commerce in 1850. At the end of 1851, M. Kœchlin-Schouch forwarded a piece of green-dyed calico to M. Persoz, an eminent chemist in Paris, who lost no time in procuring from Canton a small quantity of the colouring matter through P. S. Forbes, U. S. Consul. This was distributed among several scientific gentlemen. The matter was now taken up by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and in October 1852, a despatch on the subject was received by the Minister for foreign affairs, from M. de Bourboulon at Macao. A paper on the subject from M. Persoz having appeared in the Transactions of the Académie des Sciences, was the means of engaging the attention of M. Seringe, Professor of Botany at Lyons, who made a report on the matter to the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, in November 1852. M. Rondot was forthwith commissioned by the Chamber to procure all possible information regarding this dye, and with the assistance of M. Remi of Shanghae, obtained 160 ounces of the dyeing matter from Soo-chow, in October 1853. Another gentlemen in Lyons had procured 256 ounces the same year. Since that period, botanists, manufacturers and chemists have been applying their various resources towards a full resolution of every point of mystery that hung over this industrial novelty; and now every point of the process is so well understood in the west, that we run little hazard in saying that our Gallic neighbours have fairly outstripped their Celestial monitors. Already have the emerald hues of this noted production graced the *Magazins des Modes* of the metropolis of taste; and the Parisian *dames* in their unwearied efforts to exhaust their decorative talent, have been enabled to add another contribution to the resources of the *beau monde*.

The details regarding the Chinese manipulation of the article were obtained chiefly through Father Helot, a Jesuit Missionary, and the Rev. J. Edkins of the London Missionary Society, who have given independent accounts, but agreeing in the main. In examining the several facts and statements, M. Rondot shews an intimate knowledge of the subject, and a sound judgment in all matters of doubt. His researches are varied full and methodical, and he shews considerable tact in extricating himself from the various sources of information which have reached him from different parties, at different times, and under different circumstances, these being frequently at variance and sometimes directly contradictory. The name, the species, the habitat, the organic peculiarities, the preparation, and the application to Cotton and Silk fabrics, form the subjects of separate notices.

Besides the new Green dye *luh kaou*, M. Rondot gives a detailed account of the various other substances which are used in China in dying green, interesting in themselves, though none of them, unless it be one doubtful case, possesses the peculiar property of giving a pure green in its simple state.

An appendix gives the result of some chemical investigations regarding the plants producing the Green dye, and is embellished with two carefully executed plates in lithograph of the plants full size, besides several specimens of silk actually dyed with the *luh kaou*.

Although as we might naturally expect, M. Rondot's investigations are chiefly confined to France, yet the matter has not passed unnoticed in other European countries. In England D. Hanbury a chemist of note, has some years since investigated the subject, and published a report of the same; and our enterprizing countryman R. Fortune has availed himself of his peculiarly favourable opportunities for acquiring information respecting the process. The English government has facilitated inquiries on the subject, the results of which have been given to the public.

In Holland also the attention of scientific men has been drawn to the question.

With the combined investigations of naturalists and chemists, we cannot imagine that any hidden property of this plant will long be allowed to evade detection, and we confidently look to its acclimation in Europe at no distant period, as an accession to the *materiel* of our productive industry.

(From the Manchester Guardian, May 28.)

SUPPLY OF A CURRENCY IN THE MARKETS OF CHINA.

Copies of correspondence received at the Colonial Office and at the Foreign Office upon the subject of the supply of silver in the markets of China, the rates of exchange at Shanghai and Canton, and Treasury minutes relating thereto, have been published by order of the House of Commons. The correspondence extends over the last six years, and covers seventy folio pages of the printed return.

It appears that the Chinese of Shanghai, and indeed throughout the central provinces, have for a long period been accustomed to the use of the Spanish coin known as the Carolus dollar, and it is probable that nearly the whole of the issues of that coin by the Spanish mints have been absorbed by China. But the production of these coins has long ago ceased; and owing both to the large annual loss caused by the stamping and melting practised in China, and to their extensive dispersion among that numerous people, they are now so scarce as to be wholly insufficient for the ordinary requirements of trade. Nevertheless, the Chinese, averse to change, and attached to a coin with whose fineness, uniformity, and inscriptions they have become familiar, and which moreover, seems to be of the value best suited to their wants, refuse to do business with any other. At this moment, not only our commerce with them, but the interior traffic of more than 50,000,000 of that people, is seriously encumbered by this prejudice. The natural remedy for such an evil is, that the imperial government of China should cancel the use of foreign coin by providing a suitable substitute from its own mints. But this it has not done; indeed it cannot do it, since it can act only through officers who are notoriously inclined to peculation. It is too probable also that its own necessities, combined with ignorance of monetary science, would soon impel it to debasements of its coin, which would destroy public confidence, and drive the people to a renewed use of foreign money. Other remedies have been suggested both by the Chinese themselves and by foreigners; among these are:—First, the use of sycee, or rough pieces of nearly pure silver. This article is abundant, and the supply is maintained by the yield of the native mines, by the melting of uncurrent coin, and by bar silver from Europe. It is now daily employed in commercial transactions, being, like bar silver elsewhere, a very marketable commodity. It does, therefore, partly take the place of a currency. But it is not money. In shape it is cumbrous, in weight various, and in quality irregular. These characteristics unfit it for circulation; and in practice it is bought and sold like any other merchandise. Its present abundance gives no other advantage to trade than would a similar abundance of lead or cotton. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as at all qualified to be the measure of value in the commerce of civilised people. Second: The introduction of Mexican or Republican dollars. This was attempted in the beginning of the year 1856, and the attempt was supported by official influence, both foreign and Chinese. It failed, partly for want of unanimity among the foreigners, but mainly because neither the commands of the Mandarins nor the efforts of this community were competent to compel the Chinese to use a coin they did not like. The objections, in the case of the Mexican dollar, are, that it is of irregular weight and fineness, and easy of imitation by counterfeiters; but mainly that the common people do not know and are reluctant to learn its inscriptions. Third: The adoption of the Indian rupee. This has not been fairly tried at Shanghai. But the imperfect success of the rupee in the Straits, where prejudice against it is naturally less than in China, is suggestive of its fate in China. Its chief defect, however, is, that its subdivisions are not decimal; and the Chinese, bred for ages to the use of the decimal principle in accounts, would probably rather return to a barter trade than sacrifice this principle for the sake of a currency.

As a remedy for this embarrassment Sir John Bowring, in 1856, pressed on the attention of Her Majesty's Government the desirableness of establishing a mint for the coinage of dollars in the colony of Hongkong, or, at all events, of authorising the issue of an imperial dollar from the Mint of London. He urged that the losses, the confusion, the multifarious questions and controversies that grew out of the present system, established in the colony under the authority of an Order in Council, by which the gold sovereign (a coin utterly repudiated in China) is made the standard of exchange, and a legal tender for circulation, can only be estimated by those who have daily experience of the existing evils. According to him, a dollar could be certainly coined at the cost of about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. while for a long time the exchange has ruled at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. and in the northern ports the Carolus dollar, of the same intrinsic value as the Mexican, has represented from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. in sterling value. The colony of Hongkong alone would immediately bring into circulation for public wants half a million of dollars, and he is persuaded that the demand for an imperial dollar would be such as the most active mint would be hardly able to supply. The commerce of China would be in a condition to absorb more than 100,000,000 imperial dollars, and these would assuredly replace the ticals of Siam, the Rupees of Straits Settlements, and the rude currency of many of the circumjacent people.

His proposal, renewed in 1857, was twice declined by the Treasury, for the reason detailed in the following Minute, dated 26th Feb., 1858:—

"The question of altering the standard of value, and demonetising the coins of the realm in one of Her Majesty's colonies, is a very serious one; and if such a proposition should be entertained, my Lords are of opinion that it must be considered on more enlarged data than are furnished by Sir John Bowring's despatch. He refers to the arbitrary value given to the sovereign; but British sterling having been adopted as the standard of value (and, at the time when it was adopted, affording the only standard which could be relied upon in the confusion arising from the arbitrary valuation assigned to different descriptions of dollars), it was necessary to adjust the valuation of other coins to the standard; and, in point of fact, owing to the course of exchange and the altered relative value of the precious metals, the calculations on which the foreign silver coins were adjusted to contracts in sterling have become falsified, and dollars represent a greater value, than the rate of 4s. 2d. which has been assigned to them. The confusion complained of arises, therefore from the undervaluation of the dollar, rather than the over-valuation of the sovereign; and in the event of the adoption of a silver standard at Hongkong, it would be necessary to re-adjust the rates at which the dollar should be received in payment of duties, and should be paid for salaries with reference to its real relative value to sterling money at the time of the change. When Sir John Bowring refers to his proposal for establishing a mint at Hongkong as a cure for all the anomalies which at present exist, my Lords must observe, in addition to other reasons which they have given against the adoption of that measure, that he appears to them to have greatly underrated the cost at which a dollar could be coined. He states that a dollar could certainly be coined at a cost of about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. but there is nothing advanced to show that this estimate had been founded on any calculation of the expense of establishing a mint, or of the cost of silver at Hongkong My Lords incline to think that the actual cost of purchasing Mexican dollars and transmitting them to China would afford the best test in this matter. It is not probable that a new mint could coin at a less cost than one which has been long established. Now, the dollars which have been purchased by this Board for transmission to Hongkong have cost on some occasions as much as 61d the ounce in London. The last dollars transmitted cost 60d and when the freight, interest, and other charges are added to this price, the value of the dollar on its arrival at Hongkong would be at the rate of about 4s. 6d. each coin. My Lords have no doubt that the experiment would be satisfactory to the merchants of Shanghai, because, if it were successful, they would obtain the benefit of it; while, if it failed, the cost would fall on the revenues of Great Britain. But their Lordships apprehend that the evils from which the merchants of that place suffer in this matter might be solved by an united effort to adopt the Mexican dollar in place of the obsolete Carolus dollar as the recognised measure of value and medium of exchange. That course was adopted with success at Canton; and as there is no lack of Mexican dollars, and, so far as my Lords are aware, no complaints that, when those coins are recognised, any impediments exist to their free circulation, my Lords are not inclined to adopt the doubtful course of offering to the Chinese another coin with which they are unacquainted. The chief difficulties in the matter are derived from the prejudices of that singular people, which lead them to adhere with pertinacity to old usages; and, though it may be possible that they would be brought to respect a coin bearing the stamp and effigy of the Sovereign of this country, there is, on the other hand, danger that the experiment might only confirm them more strongly in their preference for those coins on which they are disposed to set an undue value."

This is the last document of the series.

The Bar of the House of Commons.—It is not often that the House of Commons is called upon to use the brass rods which, running with a slide like that of a telescope, out of receptacles in front of the chair of the Serjeant at Arms and the corresponding seat on the other side of the lower end of the house, meet in the centre, and form an actual obstacle to ingress beyond it, and is designated the Bar. In common parlance, and on ordinary occasions, the bar is not more visible than Holborn Bars or Smithfield Bars, or any other imaginary boundary, and the material instrument above described only makes its appearance on certain occasions. For instance, when the corporation of London exercises its right of presenting a petition to the house by its own officers, the sheriffs, those functionaries are duly announced before they enter; the bar positive is drawn out, and they take their stand there while they deliver in the petition. Again, when a witness is called in to be examined in any matter on which the house desires to be informed, he, too, is kept out of the house proper by the intervention of the bar But the most serious occasion on which this symbol of privilege is brought into requisition is when the house declares itself to be outraged either collectively or in the person of one of its members. It is considered a very solemn exercise of the duties and functions of the house to summon any person to attend at their bar, although it as often as not happens that little comes of the matter. There are all sorts of traditions of persons brought to the bar, and apologising on their knees in order to escape unheard-of penalties; but of late years the vengeance of the legislature has been satisfied by a few days' pleasant imprisonment of the alleged culprit in very comfortable apartments in the Palace of Westminster, including excellent board from the kitchen of the house, and his discharge on payment of the regular fees to the Serjeant at Arms, which are said to be somewhat heavy, but which it is in the power of that officer to remit, which he no doubt is not unwilling to do in cases where mere prolongation of incarceration would not tend to increase the capability of payment by the delinquent; but that must be done by leave of the house. The Serjeant at Arms is, of course, accountable to the house for the safe custody of the prisoner. What would be the result to the Serjeant if a prisoner were to escape is probably as little capable of explanation as the celebrated threat which the Speaker in troublesome cases holds out to refractory members, "that he will name them" In fact, all the terrors and punishments of parliament are rather mythical in their nature; and, even when they do come into the region of reality they are by no means of an enduring description.—*Morning Herald.*

The *Englishman* affirms that caste is religion, and that if we ignore caste we may as well ignore the peculiar religious tenets of the natives. There is no doubt that the caste and religious belief of the natives of India are intimately interwoven, but they are not identical. Caste seems to us to be Hindooism made offensive. Its recognition would be to assert not the principle of toleration, but the superiority of Hindooism to Christianity. Natives themselves know this well enough, and they only use caste as a sort of bugbear, an excuse for impertinence and laziness.—*Friend of India*, June 17.

The Expense of "Entertaining" Persons of Distinction.—According to an official document, the expense to the country last year in entertaining and conveying persons of distinction, ambassadors, governors, &c., was £19,134, being an increase of £12,696 on the preceding year. The Siamese ambassadors cost £10,109 6*s.* 4*d.*—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Singular Use of the Magnet.—A few days since, a smith in Brighton, while forging a piece of iron felt something strike his eye, and subsequently feeling great pain he went to Dr. King, in Palace-street, who discovered that a piece of iron had embedded itself in the ball of the eye. After vainly endeavouring to extract it in the usual way, Dr. King thought of a powerful magnet which he had. He applied it to the eye, and was rejoiced at finding the piece of iron instantly removed. It was as large as a grain weight.—*Ibid.*

A Pickpocket's Explanation.—"When I saw you go into the banking-house I backed myself at two to one that I should relieve you of your money. When I saw you come out with the money in your left coat-tail, instead of buttoned up in a breast-pocket, the odds rose to five to one. I knew it was in your left coat-tail, because you kept your hand there."—"And," I said, impatiently, "I never took it out again; that I can swear to."—"You did not take it out for a long time, Sir," replied Mr Daddles, applauding moderately; "you gave me a great deal of anxiety, I must confess; but you did take it out at last."—"Where?" cried I, "where? If I did before I got home, I'll be hanged."—"Don't say that, Sir," replied my new acquaintance, rather severely, "don't use an expression of that kind, whatever you do. You stopped at a printshop on the west side of Temple-bar, and then my last hope began to expire; for a few steps more would have taken you into the Spider's territory, and my chance would have vanished." "Why did you not cut the bottom of my pocket?" I asked, intensely interested.—"Because you would have missed the weight of the coin," explained Mr. Daddles. "Nothing remained for me but to try the fly dodge."—A fly, Mr. Daddles, explain yourself; I saw no fly."—"You felt it, though, Mr. Brown, if you remember, upon the left cheek, and you took your hand out of your pocket to remove it." "I see it all now."—"That was it," assented Mr. Thomas Daddles, in conclusion, "And a very neat thing it was too, though I say it."—*Dicken's Household Words.*

Calcutta, 84, *Flag Ship*, 720 *Men.*

Rear-Admiral,	Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.	Feb. 18, 1856.
Flag-Lieut.,	Michael C. Seymour,	Sept. 19, 1857.
Secretary,	William D. Jeans,	Feb. 20, 1856.
Clerk to Sec.,	Wm. H. M. Arnold,	May 27, 1857.
Captain,	Wm King Hall,	Mar. 3, 1856.
Commander,	James G. Goodenough,	Jan. 14, 1858.
1st Lieutenant,	R. P. Cator,	May 12, 1858.
Lieutenants,	Douglas Walker,	Feb. 27, 1858.
	Charles C. Mitchell	Mar. 3, 1858.
	Sholto Douglas,	Mar. 4, 1856, (In *Coromandel.*)
Additional,	*Hon.* John B. Vivian,	Sept. 9, 1856.
	Clayton Mitchel,	Mar. 4, 1858.
	Wm. R. Kennedy, (*act.*)	Sept. 6, 1857.
Master,	James M. Share,	July 9, 1858.
Capt. Mar.,	Rob. Boyle, (*B.-Maj.*)	Mar. 6, 1856.
1st Lieut. Mar.	Richard P. Henry,	Mar. 5, 1856.
	Cuthbert W. Burton,	
2nd Lieut. Mar.	William W. Allnutt.	Mar. 5, 1856.
	Henry T. M. Cooper,	Mar. 5, 1856.
Chaplain,	John W. Bussell,	Mar. 4, 1856.
Staff Surgeon.	Charles A. Anderson, *m.d.,*	Mar. 3, 1856.
Add'l. Surgeons,	Charles Sproull,	Mar. 18, 1857, (Service in *Princess Charlotte.*)
	Marmaduke P. S. Ward,	Feb. 16, 1858.
Inspector of Machinery.	John Davey,	Mar. 6, 1857.
Paymaster,	William Drury,	Mar. 3, 1856.
Add'l. Paymaster	Sidney J. Spark,	Feb. 5, 1858. (For service with Royal Marines at Canton.)
	Edward A. Rowe,	Apr. 1, 1858. (Acting Victualling Storekeeper at Hongkong.)
Nav. Instructor,	John K. Laughton,	Mar. 4, 1856.
Assist. Surg.,	Joseph B. Murphy,	Mar. 3, 1856.
	William H. Lloyd, (*act.*) *m.d.,*	Aug. 5, 1857.
Additional,	Charles B. Lamb,	Apr. 19, 1856, (In *Coromandel.*)
Acting Mate,	Nathaniel B. Smith,	Jan. 30, 1858.
	Claude E. Buckle,	Feb. 8, 1858.
2nd Master,	William W. Vine, (*act.*)	Sep. 22, 1857. (In *Coromandel.*)
Assist. Paym.,	Silas Winter Parker,	Mar. 12, 1858,

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216—Burke (Sir B.) Landed Gentry.—1857.
667—Rachel (Madlle) Memoirs of.—1858.
1205—Miller (Hugh) The Cruise of the Betsey in the Hebrides.—1858.
1206—Gallenga (Antonio) Country Life in Piedmont.—1858.
1800—*Freytag (Gustav) Debit and Credit, Translated by Mrs. Malcolm.*—1857.
1810—Orphans, by the Author of Mrs Margaret Maitland, 3 vols.—1857.
1811—The Lady of Glynne, 3 vols.—1857.
1812—Lennox (Lord William) The History of my Life, 3 vols.—1857.
1813—Trollope (Anthony) Dr. Thorne, 3 vols.
1814—Bulwer-Lytton (Lady) The World and his Wife, 3 vols.—1858.
1815—Ellis (Mrs.) Friends at their own Firesides, 2 vols.—1858.
1816—*Likes and Dislikes.*
2012—Wilson (Professor) Works, Vol. XII. Poems.—1858.
2023—Oxford Essays.—1858.
2290—Forster (John) Historical and Biographical Essays, 2 vols.—1858.
2300—De Pontès (Madame) Poets and Poetry of Germany.
2301—Lessing (G. E.) Education of the Human Race.
2302—Rodwell (James) *The Rat its History, &c.*
2303—*Francis (J. W.) Old New York.*

July 20th, 1858.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 7	Akbar	B. ship	733	Hutton	Hongkong	July 31	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 7	Siamese Crown	Sia. sh	800	Higgins	Hongkong	.. 29	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 10	Eliza Jane	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	Amoy & Sing.	.. —	do	E. Waller
.. 10	Sophia	A. schr	81	Homer	Nicoalefsky		do	Russell and Co
.. 11	Fairy	A. bark	629	Blish	Sao-chung	Aug 7	Tea	Captain
.. 11	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 7	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 12	*Formosa*	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	.. 8	do	*E. Warden, P.&O. Agent*
.. 12	*Troas*	B. ship	663	*Holmes*	*Sunderland*	May 15	Coals	*E. Warden*
.. 12	Betty	Swe. bg	260	*Humber*	*Hongkong*	Aug 2	Sundries	*G. C. Schwabe and Co*
.. 12	Nancy	Ha. bg	200	Jacobsen	Hongkong	July 31	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Mariquita	Fr. sh.	454	Bidier	Hongkong	Aug 2	Rice	Order
.. 12	John Wade	A. ship	639	Chamberlain	Fuchau	.. 9	Tea	Augustine Heard & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Aug 6	Berwickshire	B. ship	1111	Bell	Hongkong	Ballast	Jas. Bowman and Co
.. 6	Oligentia	B. ship	651	Potter	Amoy	do	Dent and Co
.. 6	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Jupiter	Da. sh	370	Hoyrup	Hongkong	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Mirage	B. ship	716	Roberts	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 7	Nimrod	H M. str		Mends	Ningpo		
.. 8	Johannes Anthonius	Du. sh	720	Metz	Batavia	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 8	*Prince Charlie*	B. bark	403	Proud	Hkong & Macao	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 9	*Arrow*	B. brig	213	Ripley	Amoy	do	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 12	Scotland [H I M.	cht.str.		Millman	Hongkong		
.. 12	Audacieuse [H.I.M.	frigate		Vrignaud			
.. 12	Emma	A. ship	444	Gill	Macao	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Alfred the Great	June30	B. ship	664	Wilson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Almonda	July 20	Du. bk	356	Surie	Wm. Pustau and Co	Bangkok	15th inst
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co	London	
Amoor	July 7	B. ship	1344	Macdonald	Turner and Co	London	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Antagonist	June26	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Arabia	June30	B. ship	998	Forrest	Turner and Co	Liverpool	
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	553	Sheppard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Bell Rock	June27	A. ship	767	Harrison	Siemssen and Co	Manila	cld 5th
Betty	Aug 6	Bre. bk	354	Bellstadt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	260	Humber	Order		
Beverley	July 25	B. bark	402	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	To-day
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	204	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Brahma	July 31	Ha. bk	406	Wulff	Siemssen and Co		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	June23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Chieftain	June29	B. ship	579	Torque	Fletcher and Co	Hongkong	cld 7th
Chusan	July 28	B. str.	700	Brooks	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15 inst.*
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh		Dupont	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Clio	July 24	Bre. bk	400	Fröhling	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	cld 9th
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller		
Dennis Hill	June12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	To-day
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Da. ship	309	Harms	Siemssen and Co		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Enterprise	July 15	B. bark	338	Wade	*Dent and Co*		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	1047	Lane	*Augustine Heard and Co*		
Fairy	Aug 11	A. bark	629	Blish	Captain		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Friendship	June27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hafis	July 26	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 13th
Hamlet	June27	A. ship	757	Leeraw	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 5th
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry & Oskar	July 10	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co	Macassar	cld 6th
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
John Wade	Aug 12	A. ship	639	Chamberlain	Augustine Heard and Co		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Kearney	June27	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Fuchau	
Kinnaird	June24	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 7th
Kremlin	July 14	A. bark	469	Johnston	Russell and Co		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastann	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co	Puget Sound	cld 12th
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co		
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Preston	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	703	Henry	Olyphant and Co		
Mariquita	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	454	Bidier	Order		
Maiden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moodie	A. R. Tilby		
Moultan	June27	B. ship	429	Pearce	Fletcher and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Munster	Aug 3	Hav bk	284	Kok	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Nancy	Aug 12	Ha. bg	200	Jacobsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	331		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norna	June27	B. bark	392	Kirby	Dent and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co		
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Palembang	June27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co	Siam	Early
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Leamington	Turner and Co		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Psyche	July 19	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 9th
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Richard Battersby	June29	B. bark	528	Duff	Fletcher and Co		
Richard Cobden	Aug 5	Bre. sh	425	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Pillard	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Sophia	Aug 10	A. schr	81	Homer	Russell and Co		
Splendide	Aug 5	Aus. bk	250	Visin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Stornoway	June23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Thusnelda	July 11	Da. bk	320	Bleichen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	E. Warden		
Vilhelmine	Aug 2	Da. bg	146	Benedicksen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hkong & Macao	15th inst
Ville de Bale	July 6	Fr. sh	430	Dupont	Vaucher, Frères		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Wild Wave	June21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	*Moncreiff, Grove and Co*		
Wilhelmine	Aug 5	Da. bk	256	Thomsen	*Harkort and Co*		
Winged Racer	Aug 8	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	*Russell and Co*		
Yang-tze	Aug 11	A. str.	700	Dearborn	*Dent and Co*	Hongkong	15th inst
105 Merchant V'sls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Firm (81)	H M gun boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	W H Jones	60
La Place	H I M Steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..
Prégent	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	d'Osery	..
Rémi	H I M chel-str	..	..	..	Laen	..
Novara	Austrian frigate	36	..	..	Com'dore B. van Wullerstof	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Sea Nymph, 7th May; Strathmore, 22d do; and Versailles, 10th June.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; *Eastern Star, 10th do.; Maggie, 5th May; Menelus, 29th do.;* and Kamehameha IV., 11th June.
Gravesend—*Countess of Seafield, 2d May.*
Sunderland—Polly, 31st March; Don Amitis, 17th April; and Queen of the North, 11th June.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June *England (?)*—Indien, 16th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.—*Corrected on 7th August, 1858.*

Names	Rate	Guns	Complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander	Station	
British.							
Acorn	sloop	12	130	....	R. B. Pearse	Foochow	*
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160	....	Robt. Jenkins	Hongkong	†
Adventure	st-transport	6	118	400	Lacy	Whampoa	
Algerine (85)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut. Wm. Arthur	Canton	
Alligator (powder-ship)	ship	..	....	....	....	Hongkong	
Amethyst	frigate	26	230	....	Sidney Grenfell	Canton	
Assistance	steamer	6	118	400	W. A. J. Heath	Hongkong	
Banterer (79)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins	Foochow	
Belleisle	hospital ship	8	240	....	J. H. Rodd	Hongkong	
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop	..	....	....	....	Canton	
Bustard (92)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes	Hongkong	
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720	....	Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.	Japan and Hongkong	
Cambrian	frigate	40	350	....	J. J. McCleverty, C.B.	Whampoa	
Camilla	sloop	16	130	....	G. T. Colville	Canton	
Clown (72)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut W. Lee	Canton	
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez	Canton	
Coromandel (Tender to Calcutta)	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas	Hongkong	
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea	Shanghai	‡
Dove (96) (Tender to Actæon)	gun boat	3	37	60	....		
Drake (97)	..do..	3	37	40	Lieut C. J. Balfour	Canton	
Elk	sloop	12	125	....	H. Campion	Amoy	§
Emperor	st yacht	4	40	....	Lieut John Ward	Japan	‖
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.	Canton	
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas	Shanghai	
Forester (67)	..do..	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes	Canton	
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.	Japan	¶
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie	Hongkong	
Haughty (39)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut G. D. Broad	Hongkong	
Hercules	hospital	10	25	....	Dr. Burn	Hongkong	
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	Jabez Loane, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.	Shanghai	
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford	Canton	
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker	Japan & H'kong	
Janus (76)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut H. P. Knevitt	Canton	
Kestrel (69)	..do..	3	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason	Hongkong	
Lee (82)	..do..	3	40	80	Lieut Wm. Graham	Japan	**
Leven (81)	..do..	3	40	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson	Canton	
Melville (Hospital)	hospital ship	..	....	....	....	Hongkong	
Minden	store ship	..	....	....	....		
Nankin	ship	50	500	....	Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart	Hongkong	††
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	150	G. P. Mends	Ningpo	
Opossum (94)	gun boat	3	37	60	W. H. Jones	Shanghai	
Pique	*frigate*	40	330	....	Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.	H'kong & Engld.	
Plover (86)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt	Canton	
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12	75	....	Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding	Hongkong	
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28	300	400	Charles Barker	Japan	**
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand	Hongkong	‡‡
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	J. F. Slight, Acting Captain	Canton	
Slaney (53)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut Anthony H Hoskins	Canton	
Starling (95)	..do..	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers	Canton	
Staunch (91)	..do..	3	37	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman	Canton	
Surprise	sc st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell	Ningpo	§§
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell	Whampoa	
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Watchful (15)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed	Canton	
Woodcock (73)	..do..	3	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard	Canton	
French.							
Alarme	steamer	..	....	....	....	....	
Avalanche	gun boat	6	....	....	Lafond	....	
Audacieuse	frigate	50	....	....	Vrignaud	....	
Capricieuse	corvette	32	....	....	d'Abbeville	....	
Catinat	steamer	12	....	....	....	....	
Dordogne	..do..	..	....	....	....	....	
Dragonne	gun boat	6	....	....	Bron	....	
Durance	steamer	12	....	....	Tréhouret	....	
Fusée	gun boat	6	....	....	de Carpégna	....	
Gironde	st-transport	..	....	....	Jauréguiberry	....	
La Place	steamer	..	....	....	Kerjegu	....	
Lily	..do..	..	....	....	Rotelli	....	
Marceau	..do..	8	....	....	de Lamotte	....	
Mitraille	gun boat	6	....	....	Beranger	....	
Meurthe	steamer	12	....	....	Darès	....	
Némésis	frigate	50	....	....	Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud	....	
Nisus	brig	20	....	....	Thierry	....	
Phlégéton	steamer	8	....	....	Lévêque	....	
Prégent	gun boat	..	....	....	d'Osery	....	
Primauguet	steamer	8	....	....	Thoyon	....	
Saône	steamer	..	....	....	F. J. Seuat	....	
American.							
Germantown	sloop	22	....	....	Page	....	
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont	....	
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300	....	Wm. C. Nicholson	....	
Powhatan	steam frigate	..	....	....	Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson	....	
Portuguese.							
Amazona	lorcha	6	90	....	Lieut J. E. Seatwitha	....	
Mondego	brig	20	120	....	Tavares	....	
Dutch.							
Medusa	steamer	18	....	....	Fabius	....	
Russian.							
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chiharhoff	....	
Askold	frigate	44	....	....	*Ounkovskey*	....	
Bijarin	steamer	..	....	....	*Grevenitz*	....	
Djiguitte	gun-boat	..	....	....	Maydell	....	
Novick	steamer	..	....	....	Kuznezoff	....	
Streloet	gun-boat	..	....	....	Fedorowitch	....	
Austrian.							
Novara	frigate	36	....	....	Commodore B. van Wullerstof	....	

* *Ordered to Amoy.* † To proceed on surveying service to the North. ‡ Special service. § Ordered to Australia. ‖ To be presented to the Emperor. ¶ Special service of the Earl of Elgin. ** Special service. †† Ordered to England. ‡‡ Ordered to Foochow. §§ Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.

H. M. S. Magicienne, pad-whl st frigate, 16 guns, 220 men, 400 horse-power, Com. N. Vansittart—expected from Pacific.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* *From 1st July, 1858.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—*Per Annum, Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London.* SINGLE NUMBERS—*To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 can.;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]